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SPAIN

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ON THE ROMANIAN VISIT BY SANTIAGO CARRILLO, GENERAL

SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF SPAIN

Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain, paid a visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania from May 30, until June 4, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

During his Romanian sojourn, Santiago Carrillo met representatives of Party and State bodies, working people, being met everywhere with warm feelings of comradely friendship.

During the visit there were interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceaușescu and Santiago Carrillo, that were attended on behalf of the Communist Party of Spain, by Ramon Mendezona, member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, while on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party by Gheorghe Pană, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, First Deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP.

The two sides pointed out with satisfaction the steady development and strengthening of the relations of comradely friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain, the particularly fruitful role played by the meetings and talks between the leaderships of the two parties, stressing the full coincidence of opinions on the fundamental problems of the revolutionary fight, of the communist and working-class movement, of the international situation.

The talks occasioned a new and fruitful exchange of opinions in connection with the further development of the

relations of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two parties, with present problems of the communist and working-class movement, of the world political life.

On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of the entire Romanian people Nicolae Ceaușescu reasserted the full support and internationalist solidarity with the heroic fight waged by the Spanish communists against the dictatorial regime, for the attainment of the Spanish people's aspirations for liberty and social justice, for a democratic and prosperous Spain, for socialism. At the same time expressed was the high assessment by the Romanian communists of the consistent activity carried on by the Communist Party of Spain for the strengthening of the unity of the communist and working-class movement, of the entire anti-imperialist front, for peace and international security.

Santiago Carrillo appreciated the successes recorded by the RCP in the building of the many-sidedly developed socialist society, and particularly stressed the unity of the entire people around the Party, the confidence and devotion with which the people's masses follow its policy - characteristics recently illustrated during the tragical circumstances with which Romania was faced following the natural calamity occurred in this country. Santiago Carrillo also appreciated the foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Socialist Republic of Romania directed towards the continuous strengthening of the unity of the world socialist system, of the international communist and working-class movement, of all the anti-imperialist forces; stressed was also the policy steadily promoted by Romania, for detente and cooperation among peoples.

The two parties reasserted their determination to unabatedly act in the future too for overcoming the temporary difficulties facing the international communist and working-class movement, for strengthening the unity and expanding the relations of friendship and cooperation between all the socialist countries, between all the

communist and workers' parties. The common opinion was stressed that a decisive role in ensuring unity is played by the observance in the relations among parties of the principles of independence, equality, non-interference in internal affairs and the right of each party to independently draw up its political line, its revolutionary tactics and strategy.

Setting out from the Marxist-Leninist principle on the relation between the general and the particular, the two sides consider that an essential factor for the success of each party's struggle is the creative application of the general laws of the socialist revolution and construction to the concrete conditions in which it carries on activity, to the national particularities of each country. Stressed was the particular importance of doing away with the concept which considers Marxism-Leninism as a collection of dogmas and immutable truths, as well as the importance of scientific, Marxist-Leninist analysis of the new realities of the contemporary world, the courageous approach of the present social phenomena, the finding of correct answers to the tasks and goals of present-day revolutionary struggle. In the opinion of the two parties, the unfolding of such an activity of scientific investigation of the ever more complex processes taking place on a national and international scale, the formulation of varied points of view in connection with the new problems posed by the society's progress, enable the continuous development and enrichment of the treasure store of Marxist-Leninist thinking, are a condition for the march forward of the revolutionary theory and practice. The two parties stressed, in this spirit, the necessity of ample scientific discussions held in a principled, comradely atmosphere, of stimulating the creative searchings, of the new ideas sprung from the dialectical-materialist analysis of social practice.

At the same time, proceeding from the fact that Marxism-Leninism has steadily developed and advanced on the

basis of assimilating and turning to good use the scientific gains, all that is most valuable in the spiritual creation of mankind the two parties pointed to the importance of the creative accumulation by our revolutionary theory of the results of contemporary technico-scientific revolution, of the rapid progress made in all domains of knowledge. In close connection with this, the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain consider as particularly useful the unfolding of a large dialogue with other currents of contemporary progressive thinking which express a critical attitude towards imperialism, reflecting concern for the settlement in the interest of the peoples, of the big problems facing contemporary mankind.

Analysing the international situation, the two parties assessed that the balance of forces internationally is in favour of the revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces. Certainly, the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain consider that imperialism has not changed its aggressive character, its existence maintaining the danger of a world war; this imposes on all the anti-imperialist forces to manifest vigilance, to strengthen their joint struggle. In close connection with this, the two parties appreciate that the strengthening of the unity of action of the working class - the most consistently revolutionary class - is of primordial importance. Of special importance is the strengthening of the cooperation of the communist parties with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the trade union organizations and other detachments of the working class, with the progressive catholic circles; on the common platform of the fight for democratic rights and liberties, against the monopolies, for peace and social progress. Spotlighted was the special significance, in the today's conditions of the world, of the development of the communists' activity among the younger generation, the correct orientation and union, within the social fight, of the different tendencies and aspirations for

progress of the younger generation, the understanding and encouragement of the wish of the youth to live in a juster society which should allow for the assertion of their capacity and energy, in a world of peace and cooperation among peoples. Also stressed was the important potential represented in the contemporary anti-imperialist fight by the peasantry, the medium strata of the population, the masses of women, who are deeply interested in a better life, in the ensuring of peace and social progress. At the same time, taking into account the increasing role played by intelligentsia in modern society the two sides appreciate the great significance of drawing various categories of intellectuals into the social and political battles of our days.

The sides spotlighted the particularly important place held in the anti-imperialist fight by the national liberation movement of the peoples that are still under colonial yoke, by the newly independent states which have embarked upon the road of economic and social progress. The Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain reassert their solidarity with the fight waged by those peoples. The two parties consider that the union in a common front of all the internal democratic, patriotic and revolutionary forces is a decisive condition for the development of the young independent states on the road of economic and social progress. Cooperation between the parties and national liberation movements in those states and the communist parties is essential for the promotion of a policy of independence, in keeping with the supreme interests and aspirations of the peoples.

The Romanian Communist Party and Communist Party of Spain consider that nowadays, the anti-imperialist forces, acting closely united, can prevent the carrying out of the aggressive schemes of the imperialist circles, can thwart the policy of dictate and aggression, the interference in the affairs of other peoples, can prevent a new world war.

During the talks, the Romanian Communist Party and

the Communist Party of Spain spotlighted the necessity for liquidating the hotbeds of war that still persist in various areas of the world, and endanger international peace and security.

The two Sides reasserted their full solidarity with the heroic fight waged by the Vietnamese people for liberty and independence, against the imperialist aggression, stressing that the indispensable premise for the peaceful settlement of this conflict is the unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops and of its allies from South Vietnam.

Both parties express their anxiety and condemn the escalation of the aggression to the territory of Cambodia by the armed forces of the USA and of the Saigon regime. The two parties support the just fight of the United Front of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia for liberty, independence and the defence of their national being, for the right to decide their own destinies, without any outside interference.

During the exchange of opinions on the situation in the Near East the two sides stressed the necessity for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, the ensuring of the right to existence of all states in that area, the solving of the problems of the Palestine population in keeping with its legitimate interests, the settlement of the conflict according to the provisions of the November 1967 Security Council Resolution.

The two parties consider as specially important for world peace the establishment on the European continent of a system of security which should lead to the liquidation of Europe's division into opposing military blocs, of the other vestiges of the "cold war", of the fascist hotbeds, which should ensure the assertion in inter-state relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the refraining from the use of force,

from any manifestation or demonstration of force. The two parties speak up for the convening of European Conference with the participation of all the states concerned. The achievement of European security imposes the intensification of activity for the mobilization of public opinion interested in the establishment of a climate of trust and cooperation between the countries of the continent.

During the talks, the mutual wish was expressed of further developing the relations of friendship, solidarity and comradely cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism, to the interest of the two parties, of the Romanian and Spanish peoples, of the general cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

The visit by Santiago Carrillo and the discussions held were an opportunity for deepening the mutual knowledge between the two parties, an important contribution to the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and working-class movement, of the anti-imperialist forces throughout the world.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE ROMANIAN VISIT BY
DR. KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
ZAMBIA

Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, accompanied by Mrs. Kaunda, by ministers, district governors and other officials, paid an official visit to Romania over May 11-15, 1970, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During their stay in Romania, President Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, Mrs. Kaunda and the members of the delegation visited industrial and agricultural units and socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest, Baia Mare and Pitești; the Romanian people expressed on the occasion its warm feelings of esteem and friendship.

President Nicolae Ceaușescu had talks with President Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, sincerity and mutual understanding, characteristic of the relations between the two countries.

Participating in the talks on the Romanian side were the following members of the delegation: Ilie Verdeț, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Manea Mănescu, Vice-President of the State Council and Chairman of the Economic Council; Bujor Almășan, Minister of Mining Industry and Geology; Octavian Groza, Minister of Electric Power; Matei Ghigiu, Minister of Industrial Constructions; Cornel Burtică, Minister of Foreign Trade; Angelo Miculescu, Minister of Agriculture and Silviculture; George Macovescu, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Ion Drînceanu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Zambia.

Participating in the talks on the Zambian side were the following members of the delegation: F.H.K. Mudenda, Minister

of Development and Finance; M.J. Chimba, Minister of National Direction; H.Mulemba, Minister of Trade; A.I.Phiri, Minister of Information; M. Ngalande, Minister of Protocol and Civil Servants; P.T.F. Lusaka, Ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the USSR; P.Kkasutu, District Governor; and M.D. Nkoloma, District Governor.

Besides the discussions conducted in common sessions, the members of the two delegations had also parallel discussions in separate sessions.

The two Presidents had a comprehensive exchange of views both on bilateral problems and on the international ones. Special attention was attached during the talks between the two Presidents to the development and expansion of the friendly relations established between Romania and Zambia. The two sides expressed their determination to intensify especially the bilateral relations in the field of trade, of economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation, for the mutual advantage and in the interest of promoting peace and international understanding.

A trade agreement, an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a cultural cooperation agreement were signed during the visit. The two sides have agreed to set up a joint society for the development of mining.

The two Presidents also informed each other about the activities of the Romanian Communist Party and the United National Independence Party. They emphasized their common wish to establish relations of cooperation between the two parties, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of democracy, peace, progress and prosperity. The two Presidents decided that such contacts, as well as any others, which could lead to mutual advantages, must be furthered and intensified. In the discussions on the international problems, the two sides pointed to their countries' contribution to the cause of the peoples' liberty and independence, of peace and progress in the world.

The two Presidents stressed the necessity of intensifying the efforts of all the world states for ensuring peace and expanding international cooperation. They emphasized the very important role the small and medium-sized countries have in the settlement of the major problems preoccupying the international community.

The two Presidents consider that world peace and security, and a more harmonious development of cooperation, can be ensured only by the strict observance of the principles of national sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equal rights, independence and peaceful solving of disputed issues. They reiterated the right of all the countries and peoples to self-determination and independence.

The accentuation of the socio-economic gap between the developed countries and the developing ones is of a nature to become, in the near future, one of the most explosive international problems. Expressing sympathy for the efforts of the young African countries and those of other zones of the world for the defence and Consolidation of independence, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the sides expressed their support for the assertion of the national being of those states, for their independent economic and social development and the full and efficient turning to account of their material and human resources, to the benefit of their own peoples.

The two sides appreciated that the liquidation of the state of underdevelopment and of the gap between the developing countries and the advanced ones is a question of major interest for the progress of mankind, for the expansion of international cooperation and the ensuring of world peace. They spotlighted the role of the own efforts of each and every country, and at the same time, the stringent necessity for unhampered expansion of inter-state economic relations based on mutual interest and the increased support the

U.N.O. is urged to give in this respect.

Reviewing the latest events in South Africa and especially the recent proclamation of the "Republic of Rhodesia", the two Presidents denounced colonialism, imperialism, the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination applied with increased intensity by the fascist regimes of Portugal, of the South African Republic and by the illegal Smith regime of Rhodesia.

The two sides reasserted the African peoples' inalienable right to self-determination and liberation. They opined that the colonialist policy seriously endangers world peace and security and is a crime against humanity.

The two Presidents reiterated their solidarity with and support for the righteous fight of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Namibia and on other dependent territories for liquidating colonial oppression, for winning national independence and attaining their legitimate aspirations for liberty and progress. They condemned the illegal and arbitrary act of the Salisbury racialist authorities which is aimed at perpetuating the colonial oppression of the Zimbabwe people and have declared that the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zambia do not recognize the so-called Republic of Rhodesia. The sides also condemned any support to the colonial and racialist regimes and urged for urgent actions to be taken by the United Nations Organization for the unconditional and immediate implementation of the U.N. Declaration and resolutions concerning the liquidation of colonialism.

The two Presidents regretfully remarked that the dangers threatening world peace and stability still exist and are a further reason for great anxiety. International relations continue to be envenomed by the existence of armed conflicts and of hotbeds of tension as a result of the imperialist and reactionary circles' plots and of their policy of big power, of the use of force and of interference in the internal

affairs of other states.

The latest events in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and the Near East continue to signify dangerous threats to world peace and to the very foundation of international life. The most recent developments in Cambodia greatly worsened the situation in South-East Asia. The two Presidents express profound anxiety and most firmly condemn the escalation of the aggression to the territory of Cambodia by the military units of the Saigon regime and the armed forces of the United States. They stated that a lasting peace in Indochina can be established only by the cessation of the bombing and of the aggressive actions and the withdrawal of all the U.S. troops and of its allies, by the observance of the legitimate rights of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and of other peoples in South-East Asia to decide their own fate.

The two sides confirmed their solidarity with the Vietnamese people's long and heroic fight for liberty and independence, against the imperialist aggression. They express their conviction that the unconditional withdrawal of the United States troops and of its allies from South Vietnam is an indispensable premise for the peaceful solving of this question. They stressed the necessity for all peace-loving peoples to undertake resolute actions in support of the attainment of the Vietnamese people's legitimate aspirations.

As to the Near East question, the two Heads of State pointed out once more that Israel must withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab territories, that the right to existence must be ensured to each state of that region, that the question of Palestine refugees must be solved in keeping with their legitimate interests and the crisis be settled on a political basis, according to the provisions of the November 22, 1967, resolution of the U.N. Security Council.

The two sides consider that concrete steps can and must be made towards the achievement of general disarmament and,

especially, of nuclear disarmament. On this line, the two sides spoke up against the arms race and expressed the hope that the banning of nuclear weapons and the liquidation of the existing stockpiles, the dismantling of the foreign military bases and the withdrawal of the troops from other territories, as well as the abolition of the military blocs would be soon achieved.

Proceeding from the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence, the two sides expressed their support for the European countries' efforts to consolidate peace and security in Europe by common discussions and consultations, and hailed the development of an all-European cooperation which would greatly contribute to the creation of a climate of peace and cooperation all over the world.

The two sides expressed their interest in the further strengthening of the U.N. role by the consistent observance of the principles laid down in the U.N. Charter, by the restoration to the People's Republic of China of its lawful rights at the United Nations. They consider that the Organization's universality would acquire more sense if this objective would be attained.

The talks between the two Presidents confirmed the identity of their views on the problems discussed.

Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, has invited Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay, together with his wife, an official visit to Zambia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established later on.

The two Heads of State expressed their satisfaction at the results of the Romanian visit by President Kenneth David Kaunda as well as the conviction that this would positively influence the further development and consolidation of the relations of friendship established between Romania and Zambia.

C O M M U N I Q U E
ON THE VISIT TO THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
BY
MITCHELL SHARP, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS OF CANADA

At the invitation of Corneliu Mănescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, paid an official visit to Romania between June 1 and 3, 1970, the first visit of its kind paid by a foreign minister of Canada.

During his stay in the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Secretary of State for External Affairs was received by Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council and by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers who gave a luncheon in honour of the Canadian guest.

The Canadian Minister gave a lecture on the foreign policy of Canada, following the invitation of the Association of Internal Law and International Relations of Romania.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada exchanged opinions on the bilateral relations between the two countries and on some international problems of common interest, concerning Europe, Asia, the Middle East, the U.N. and disarmament.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction for the favourable development of the relations between Romania and Canada and agreed that there are further possibilities for the expansion of these relations, the two sides agreed to continue their efforts for increasing commercial relations, intensifying technical and economic cooperation, encouraging cultural, scientific and tourist exchanges, and developing consular

relations. They asserted their determination to conclude a new trade agreement to follow the present one.

The Canadian side expressed the sincere sympathy of the Canadian Government and people for the tragical losses suffered by Romania following the disastrous floods.

The Romanian side expressed its profound gratitude for this sympathy and for the relief offered by Canada for the flood-stricken areas.

During the exchange of views on the international situation, the two Ministers reasserted the right of all states, big and small as well as their countries' determination to contribute to the establishment of peace and cooperation in the world, in keeping with the U.N. Charter provisions.

They shared the view that the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, mutual advantage and non-interference in internal affairs as well as the peaceful solving of disputes, refraining from the use of force or from the threat with force must be strictly observed in the relations among all states.

Analysing the situation in Europe, the two sides noted that growing interest is shown for lessening tension and for removing obstacles from the path of cooperation, a fact which gives hope that by more and intensified contacts the ground could be smoothed for the successful convening of a conference or of some conferences on European security and cooperation question.

The two sides confirmed their wish for the 25th anniversary of the U.N. increases the Organization's contribution to world peace and security, to an ever larger cooperation among peoples.

The two Ministers noted with satisfaction that, in spite of the fact that their countries belong to different political systems, they have many common interests and objectives, and that the results of the visit were positive, contributing to the mutual understanding and cooperation

between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Canada.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania accepted with pleasure the invitation extended by the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada to visit that country.

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